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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Campaign to block constitutional amendment

NEW DELHI, August 2.

Charging that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is trying to make permanent her present authoritarian rule, non-Communist opposition parties are mounting a last-ditch campaign to block her plans to amend the Indian Constitution.

But with the Government enjoying a two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi is expected to have her way easily when the amendments come up for debate later this month.

Although the Government's final proposals have not been announced, officials of the ruling Congress Party who have studied the issue since March have stressed repeatedly that the thrust of the constitutional amendments would be to ensure the "supremacy of Parliament."

At the same time, the officials have said, the powers of the courts would be restricted to limit the chances of the judiciary branch overturning legislation passed by Parliament.

According to one proposal under consideration, there would be a flat ban on the courts reviewing constitutional amendments in the future. The courts would be allowed to consider the validity of ordinary legislation, but decisions by the judges would have to be by a two-thirds majority, instead of a simple majority as at present. (AP)

News agencies pool constituted

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): The non-aligned nations news agencies pool was constituted by the week long conference of Information Ministers to mark the most significant step taken by the developing countries since they first met in Belgrade in 1961.

A 14-member coordination committee heads the pool, the first meeting of which was held under India's Mohammad Yunus immediately after the conference concluded, to work out operational details.

The constitution of the pool as also other arrangements arrived at for cooperation among member countries on exchange of TV, films, books and other information will be ratified by the Colombo summit of the non-aligned nations, beginning next month.

Democracy must reach people

New Delhi, July 30 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says that while elections are important, democracy should be something which reaches out to all the people so that they understand what is happening, participate in development programs and mould their future as they like.

She made this statement during an interview with the Japanese National Television NHK made public here July 6.

Asked whether her next step, now that she had normalized the political and economic situation, was to lift emergency and hold elections, Mrs. Gandhi said "democracy is not just elections."

"Elections have to come sooner or later. But they are not directly related with the emergency. India had been under external emergency since 1971 and yet there were elections in 1972", she pointed out.

Commenting on criticism that democracy in India was dead after last year's internal emergency, Mrs. Gandhi said it all depended on one's conception of democracy. Every country had its own version. Some of the western countries thought that their system was the only good one.

"We personally feel that any system in which money plays a big part is not really democractic, because the poor man does not have money. So a system to work, has to prove to the majority of the people of the country that it is working for them, not for the interest of a few. This is what we are trying to do in India."

Asked whether she was satisfied with the current situation in the country, now that emergency had been in force for a year, Mrs. Gandhi said there had indeed been vast improvements in various fields. But "so far as satisfaction is concerned, I don't use that word easily. I don't think that we shall ever be satisfied."

Dismal performance in Montreal

India seven times gold medalists in Olympic hockey was ranked seventh in the Montreal Olympics. India could not even reach the semi-finals of the games this time contested by 11 nations. The Indian team lost 0-1 to Australia in pool play and in another game with Australia that required overtime, lost by five penalty strokes to four after 70 minutes of regular play and 37½ minutes of extra time while the score was tied 1-1. India also lost to the Netherlands 3-1 before losing 3-2 to Germany on the 29th. India won 3-0 against Canada, 3-1 against Malayasia. Pakistan, remained on top of their pool in points but ended up with a bronze medal while New Zealand won the gold and Australia the silver. The performance of the Indian team, no doubt, was dismal, despite its extensive pre-Olympic training.

In the India-Canada match on July 22nd, Ajit Singh scored for India at the 10 minute mark U.J. Phillips got the second and third goals. Strangely enough Canada did not fieldoneof its good players, Kaushal, who is of Indian origin!

There were very few items in which India was competing. In long jump Indias Yohanan could not qualify for the finals since the qualifying distance was 25 ft. 7.1" while Yohanan fell short by 5.2".

Shivnath Singh, the Asian 5000 meters gold medalist, tried the marathon with no success. Hari Chand an inspector in the police force and Sri Ram Singh despite their "rigerous training" at the National Institute in Patiala made no mark in track and field events. In boxing, wrestling and shooting in which India participated, there was no real hope of winning anything.

Anyone who watched the opening ceremony in which the Indian team marched past got the impression that the Indian team consisted of only Sikhs, since all of them wore turbans. Later on it was disclosed by official authorities that the turbanless ones were also appropriately fitted with turbans of the Maharaja type! In the closing ceremony one could see some of the turbaned ones dancing around with athletes wearing Arabic or western costumes. Another notable feature of the team that came from India, which according to some politicians is Indira, was there were no women on the team. Quite appropriately the reception that was thrown for them in Toronto by the Indian Consulate was a stag party!!

Citizens duties formulated

New Delhi, July 23 (Samachar) The Swaran Singh Committee on Constitutional Reforms has proposed an eight-fold path of statutory duties for citizens.

The proposals are: 1. To respect and abide by the Constitution and the law;

2. To uphold the sovereignty of the nation and to function in such a way as to sustain and strengthen its unity and integrity.

3. To respect the democratic institutions enshrined in the Constitution and not to do anything which may impair their dignity and authority;

4. To defend the country and to render national services, including military service, when called upon to do so;

5. To abjure communalism in any form;

6. To render assistance and cooperate in the implementations of the directive Principles of State Policy and to promote the common good of the People so as to subserve the interests of social and economic justice;

7. To abjure violence, to protect and safeguard public property and not to do anything which may cause damage or destruction to such property;

8. To pay taxes according to law.

The Committee's Chairman, Swaran Singh, told reporters the above duties for citizens had been worked out in pursuance of a resolution adopted by All India Congress Committee May 29 last calling on the Committee to recommend constitutional amendments setting forth fundamental obligations of the citizens.

The Committee was appointed by Congress President D.K. Borooah.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE LAUNCHED

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy was launched here as an autonomous body to evaluate objectively and critically fiscal policies of the Central and State Governments.

His Holiness Moran Mar Basalios Mar Thoma Mathews I [3rd from left], His Grace Dr. Paloos Mar Gregorius [Metropolitan of Delhi Diocese [extreme left] and other Bishops of the Orthodox Syriam Church with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Rise in Indian exports to Canada

There has been a significant improvement in Indian exports to Canada in recent months.

During the first quarter for the current calendar year ending March 1976 the exports amounted to $16.2 million compared to $9.6 million during the corresponding period of 1975, thus recording the impressive growth rate of over 68 per cent.

The major items of export during the period were textile, ready-made garments and cashew and peanuts. While textiles and garments accounted for an 11 per cent increase from $2.6 to 5.5 million, nuts showed a rise of over $3 million. Coffee also registered an appreciable increase, with bright prospects for the future.

This favourable upward trend in exports was mostly due to the intensive export promotion efforts of the Indian High Commission in Canada in conjunction with the Trade Development Authority of India over the past two years. A year and a half ago, they had sponsored the visits to India by representatives of Hudson Bay company and simpsons-Sears, Limited, two of Canada's leading departmental stores.

Moreover, the two exclusive Indian textile exhibitions and a fashion shows organised earlier this year in Montreal and Toronto created a deep impact on consumers and importing houses alike of the versatility and competitive qualities of Indian textiles in meeting western tastes and requirements. At these two expostions themselves, trial orders worth more than $ 2 million were booked.

Because of this encouraging response, the Government of India proposes to hold textile exhibitions in Canada again next year. Moreover, India's participation in the forthcoming hardware show in February 1977 and the production show later, where exhibits ranging from heavy equipment like lathes and machines and hand-tools to sports goods will be on display, promises to provide yet another opportunity for an adequate exposure of Indian products as would enhance their market potentialities in Canada

by Bharat P. Mathur

Call for Indo-Pak amity

New Delhi, August 2 (Samachar): President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed made a strong plea when he spoke at the Rashtrapathi Bhaven ceremony at which the new Pakistani Ambassador Syed Fidea Hassan presented his credentials.

"It is only by entering into a cooperative relationship that our two peoples would be able to bend all their energies for their upliftment and thus play their due role in the international sphere," the President said welcoming the Ambassador.

Presenting his credentials, Mr. Hassan said: "It would be our fervent desire to promote a climate of trust and mutual confidence through the faithful implementation of bilateral and other agreements between the two countries."

The President described the reestablishment of diplomatic relations and the restoration of other broken links between the two countries as "events of great significance" not only for India and Pakistan, but for the entire region and the world at large.

Referendum ruled out

Cochin, July 27 (Samachar): Union Minister of State for Law and Seyid Mohammed said here that there was no question of holding a referendum on the proposed constitutional amendment.

India's Constitution did not provide for referendum on any issue. The Constituent Assembly, which had discussed the question, had rejected it, he told newsmen.

Posh houses surveyed

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): A search party of the Income Tax department has found at the Delhi residence of a director of a public limited company a swimming pool, eleven air-conditioners, costly carpets and four large number of sophisticated electrical appliances.

In another case a house owner had assessed his house for about Rs. 200,000, but the search party assessed it for more than Rs 350,000.

Meanwhile, the authorities have resumed the survey of posh houses in Delhi to detect cases of irregular and undervalued property.

According to Avtar Singh, Income Tax Commissioner, four squads, including an Income-Tax official and an expert engineer each, had been set up for the purpose. More than 60 newly-built houses and flats in multi-storeyed buildings had been checked so far.

A report from Madras said a bishop of Tamil Nadu and a religious guide of Haj pilgrims and two doctors of Hyderabad were among those charged by the enforcement dictorate for irregular foreign exchange dealings.

Among them some held secret bank accounts abroad without permission from the Reserve Bank of India. Authorities have also charged a former DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam) MLA for violation of foreign exchange regulations.

DMK ministers under investigation

Madras, August 2 (Samachar): The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) would also look into corruption charges against the former DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam) Ministers of Tamil Nadu where the evidence was obvious but they had not been referred to the Sarkaria Commission, appointed by the Union Government.

Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Om Mehta told newsmen here that prosecution might by launched in such cases. The CBI was currently investigating two such cases, one handed over by the Tamil Nadu Government and the other routed through the Centre.

Such instances could be brought by the State authorities or the people themselves to the notice of the Centre.

He said a lot of affidavits against the erstwhile DMK Ministers were before the Sarkaria Commission and more and more charges were pouring in. The scope of the inquiry could be enlarged, if necessary, to include charges other than those already referred to the Commission.

Sex major cause of murders

Bangalore, July 29 (Samachar): Property disputes and sex are major causes of murders in Karnataka, a three-year long survey by the State Police Department shows.

Property disputes accounted for 228 killings in the state during 1974 and 1975, while sex was behind 204 murders.

According to the department, the other major causes of murders were: sudden provocation, which was responsible for 168 slayings, and vendetta, which took 165 lives.

The study also revealed large number of offences under the Untouchability Act. These mostly comprised refusal to serve harijans in hotels and assault and abuse on them.

The state's Inspector General of Police C.V. Rao says his department is taking a number of steps to strengthen criminal investigation and prosecution.

Alcohol goes abroad

New Delhi, Aug. 2 (Samachar): Export of industrial alcohol and molasses on a selective basis has started this year after meeting the indigenous demand.

Industrial alcohol valued at Rs 5 million has been exported to Sri Lanka. Orders for export of 10,200 tonnes valued at about Rs 18 million to Switzerland and Japan during 1976-77 have been finalised by the State Trading Corporation.

Molasses export will be 40,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 25 million according to Fertilisers and Chemicals Ministry sources.

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, visited the world famous Pergamum Museum in Berlin on July 2, 1976. She was accompanied by the Secretary General of the Socialist Unity Party of GDR, Erich Honecker and other senior officials.

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Censure bid must get majority of house

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): The Swaran Singh Committee on constitutional changes has recommended that a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers at the Centre or in States should be deemed valid only when adopted by not less than half the total membership of the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) or the State Assembly.

This is one of the five recommendations finalised by the committee, appointed by Congress President D.K. Barooah, at the end of its two-day meeting here.

Under the existing provisions, a no-confidence motion is valid when passed by a simple majority of members present in the House and voting.

The other recommendations of the committee related to amending Article 82 dealing with delimitation of constituencies after each census, Article 100 concerning voting and quorum in Parliament, Article 252 regarding the power of parliament to legislate for two or more States and Article 311 dealing with service conditions of Government staff.

The recommendations formed the third instalment of the constitutional changes recommended by the committee. The second instalment had a proposal for the inclusion in the Constitution of a chapter on Fundamental duties, which was finally approved by the committee with a 'slight modification'.

The committee also suggested that it should be the duty of citizens to assist and cooperate with the state in the implementation of the directive principles laid down in the constitution.

The fundamental duties for the citizens finally approved by the committee are:

1. Respect and abide by the Constitution and laws;
2. Uphold and sovereignty of the nation and to function in a way as to sustain and strengthen its unity and integrity;
3. Respect the democratic institutions enshrined in Constitution and not to do anything which may impair their dignity or authority;
4. Defend the country and to render national service including military service when called upon to do so;
5. Abjure communalism in any form;
6. Render assistance and cooperation to the State ('to the state' is the new addition) in the implementation of the directive principles of the State policy and to promote the common good of the people so as to subserve the interest of social and economic justice;
7. Abjure violence, to protect and safeguard public property and not to do anything which may cause damage or destruction; and
8. To pay taxes according to law and the law.

Mizos to surrender weapons

New Delhi, July 27 (Samachar): The underground Mizo National Front, which has been waging an armed rebellion to attain an "independent and sovereign status for Mizoram," has acknowledged, that "Mizoram is an integral part of India."

Announcing this, an official spokesman said the understanding to this effect had been reached in Delhi July 1 between Home Secretary S. L. Khurana and the Front leader Laldenga.

The Mizoram delegation said they would accept a settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India," the spokesman said.

He said the Front had also agreed to collect all its underground personnel with their arms and ammunition at mutually-agreed camps within one month of the establishment of those camps," and handover the arms and ammunition to the Central authorities.

Ruthless drive against hoarders

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): A composite strategy to restore price stability, including a ruthless drive against hoarders to check stockpiling and speculation in sensitive commodities, was agreed upon at a high-level meeting called by the Finance Minister C. Subramaniam.

The meeting decided to remove restrictions on the movement of groundnut oil imposed by some States and build up stocks by further imports. It also resolved to dehoard cotton stocks and import a large quantity of synthetic fibres and to draw up a coordinated plan of action to increase sugar supply in the market.

The meeting decided that there should be a ruthless drive against hoarders to prevent stockpiling and speculation in commodities including edible oils and cotton. If necessary Government or public sector trading corporations should take over the hoarded stocks and distribute them direct to the consumers.

It was also decided that the use of rice bran oil would be encouraged and import of tallow would be allowed for soap manufacturers to reduce pressure on non-edible oils. Though the State Trading Corporation has ample stocks of edible oil, the meeting decided there should be further build-up by importing edible oils to whatever extent may be needed.

Government's assessment of the raw cotton portion is that there is no shortage, despite a slight fall in production, thanks to the large stocks built up last year. The cotton price rise is, therefore, largely due to speculative forces operating in the trade.

It was decided to deal with erring traders with an iron hand. The Central enforcement machinery as well as the State Governments are being directed to launch an immediate drive to dehoard stocks and bring to book the offenders.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN BEGINS

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): Private trade between India and Pakistan resumed on July 15 after a gap of eleven years.

Participation of the private sector in India-Pakistan trade has been allowed from that date as part of the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

Overseas Indians urged to invest in India

Cochin, August 2 (Samachar): The Union Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies, A.C. George has appealed to State Governments to take up, in a competitive spirit, the task of contacting and persuading non-resident Indians to invest their savings in setting up industrial units in the country.

The relaxed industrial policy of the Union government, the concessions offered to foreign exchange investors and the spurt in foreign exchange remittances were all conducive to this, he said while inaugurating a tyre retreading unit here.

Mr. George said a Reserve Bank report had indicated a threefold increase in foreign exhange remittances from a mere Rs.3,720 million in 1973-74 to an impressive Rs. 11,800 million during the 11 months of 1975-76.

In an effort to lure overseas Indians to set up industries in the country, the Centre had recently permitted the import of any raw material and the necessary machinery for one year, provided the applicant raised the necessary foreign exchange.

If the state governments succeeded in enticing an estimated 1.2 million earning non-resident Indians to start industries, it would not only help solve the chronic unemployment problem but also lead to industral advancement, Mr. George said.

The Maharashtra government, taking advantage of the relaxed industrial policy, had started contacting Indians abroad offering them attractive concessions for setting up industries in that state.

He said the higher interest rates and other concessions offered by Indian banks and the government had encouraged Indians to transfer their accounts from foreign banks to Indian banks. There were demand now by Indians in Switzerland and the USA to open more branches of Indian banks there.

Irish top tea drinkers

Calcutta, July 31 (Samachar): The United Kingdom has yielded its position as the highest per capita tea drinking nation to the Irish Republic for the first time.

The per capita consumption of tea in the Irish Republic rose to 4.10 kg in 1970-72 from 3.81 kg in 1965-67, according to figures compiled by the tea trade here.

The UK per capita consumption, on the other hand, dropped to 3.89 kg in 1972-74 from 4.10 kg in 1965-67.

However, export of Indian tea to the Irish Republic declined from 6,476 tonnes in 1965-66 to 5,259 tonnes in 1974-75.

Two other major tea importing countries where drinking of the beverage has shrunk are Australia (from 2.43 kg in 1965-67 per head to 2.02 in 1972-74) and New Zealand (from 2.93 to 2.62).

Punjabis live longer

Chandigarh, July 31 (Samachar): the average life expectancy of a Punjabi male has gone up to 66.8 years and that of a female to 61.9 years, the highest in India.

According to Punjab Health Minister Balbir Singh this has been revealed in the report of an expert committee on population projections set up the Planning Commission.

The corresponding all India figures are 61.1 for males and 59.8 for females.

Listing various steps which led to higher life expectancy, Balbir Singh said the high mortality rate among infants had been successfully checked and it had been brought down from 150 per 1,000 births to 96.9 during 1974. similarly, the birth rate had been brought down to 32 per 1,000 by 1974 and death rate to 10.7 per 1,000.

Treasure chest unearthed

Hyderabad, Aug. 2 (Samachar): Income tax authorities unearthed a treasure chest containing fabulous gold jewellery studded with diamonds and emeralds in a raid on a choultry here. The jewellery weighed 40 kilograms. The treasure chest was found in a steel cupboard in one of the choultry rooms when the tax authorities broke open the locks. Its owner is yet to be traced.

Authorities said the room had been rented by a city medical shop owner and was being used by a medical student, whose father was a reputed jeweller.

Smash western news monopoly

New Delhi, July 20 (Samachar): The alternate leader of the Indian delegation, Mohammed Yunus called upon non-aligned nations to resolve "untiedly and courageously" to break the monopoly of erstwhile colonial powers on news media.

Addressing the plenary session at the ministerial-level meet on formation of a news agencies pool, Mr. Yunus said some of the ex-colonial powers had not forgiven countries which had gained freedom from them.

"They have since been busy in harming us in other ways. "News media has been one such sensitive area," he said.

To break this monopoly, Mr. Yunus placed at the disposal of non-aligned countries India's expertise in the field of communication media, including news media.

He said it was clear that non-aligned countries must come together and gain from one another's experience if they are to succeed in this task.

India had continually been trying to develop its different mass media systems. It already had more than 12,000 newspapers some as old as 100 years. Samachar, the country's national news agency, fed this vast press with a teleprinter network of 73,500 km. Samachar intended to locate its correspondents in 40 more countries.

Similarly, All India Radio broadcast through 73 stations, covering about 70 percent of the country, in all major languages.

By next year, he said, the television network would be expanded from the present eight transmitters to 16 transmitters.

India is among the largest film producers of the world, Mr. Yunus said. It produces more than 400 films in different languages every year.

He also mentioned India's publishing industry and the training institutions for journalists and movie-men and expressed hope that the conference would formulate a set of comprehensive guidelines for mutual cooperation in different fields of mass media.

65 countries buy blouses

New Delhi, Aug. 2 (Samachar): As many as 65 countries have imported over 8.7 million cotton blouses valued at Rs 164 million from India during the first quarters of 1975-76.

The principal buyer was the United States followed by the United Kingdom and West Germany. Other importers were Sweden, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Australia, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium.

Besides cotton blouses, India exported a wide variety of feminine clothing including cotton trousers, dressing gowns, handloom and mill-made play suits, man-made fibre dressed, woollen dresses, and silk outergarments.

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MONTREAL PERFORMANCE

Most people of Indian origin in Canada were watching the performance of two countries, Canada and India, at the recent Olympics in Montreal. Canada seems to have done not too badly being within the first dozen countries in points and some silver and bronze medals, though no gold. But India's performance was unbelievably poor. A nation that boasts of having one seventh of the human race could not even win a single medal out of the over 300 medals or so available. How come?

At the outset it should be said that participating, and even more, winning when the whole world is watching your performance is tremendously important. To win means to create the image of a smart, alert, capable people who can compete and win. Such an image goes far beyond the impression of being a nation that is physically fit.

Some relevent questions that will be asked in the context of the pathetic performance of Indians in Montreal (even in Hockey) are: Why is it necessary to limit oneself to three or four items to participate? There are several events in which Indians could have done well given the necessary training and encouragement. Anyone who has watched an Indian circus knows that India can produce easily an equivalent of Montreal Olympics fame Nadia Comenici.

Looking at the number of medals won by communist nations, one can easily understand how much assistance from the concerned governments is required to produce a team of athletes who will win medals while the world is watching. If the Indian and state governments together can evolve a program with a view to giving a better performance in 1980, it would be most welcome. Perhaps as the Australians are doing an enquiry into the Montreal performance or lack of it - would be appropriate as a first step.

Under the circumstances prevailing it would have been better if India had not sent a team to the Olympics, or perhaps used the excuse some African nations used to keep out of the games.

Chains for the press

Representatives of 56 developing countries who met in New Delhi recently and passed a resolution to form a pool of their national press agencies are either sadly deluded or blatantly dissimulating. The resolution was the latest move in a trend called by its proponents "developmental journalism". Boiled down, it means government control of the press.

In many Third World countries, the press is already government-controlled. Its masters argue that the only way to report the cultural, economic and social development of their countries is to have all information come directly from the governments themselves. Do they really believe this, or are they simply lying?

Journalists in Third World countries have long been dissatisfied with the coverage their countries receive from such Western news agencies as the Associated Press, United Press International and Reuter. Western writer, they maintain have Western values and their reporting is accordingly distorted. They prefer to have their own people write only what they are told to write.

Pooling Third World news agencies under government control will turn an already fettered press into a tool for the dissemination of propaganda. And where better to begin than in New Delhi?

The Globe and Mail

UPI NEWS SERVICE DISCONTINUED IN INDIA

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): Samachar will not be distributing the United Press International (UPI) service in India with immediate effect.

The period of the agreement with this American news agency to distribute its service has ended and a renewal of the agreement is not being made by Samachar.

Letters

From Seminar to Samachar

The fate of SEMINAR provides a poignant commentary on the state of free thought in India today. SEMINAR, a small elite monthly magazine with a circulation of 2500, started 17 years ago with a symposium-type format and represented the best and the noblest in the Indian democratic traditions. Before the proclamation of the national emergency last year, SEMINAR'S subtitle used to read, "A journal which seeks to reflect through free discussion every shade of Indian thought and aspiration." Each month a single problem is debated by writers belonging to different persuations. Opinions expressed range from congress to socialist, from sarvodaya to communist to swatantra. The non-political specialist, too, notes his views. "After the emergency it continued to publish with the following amended subtitle "A journal which SOUGHT to reflect through free discussion every shade of Indian thought and aspiration. Each month a single problem WAS debated by writers belonging to different persuations. Opinions expressed RANGED from congress to socialist, from sarwadaya to communist to swatantra. The non-political specialist, too VOICED his views. In today's situation, it is no longer possible to maintain unfettered debate. However, whenever it is possible, we shall intervene if only to help build some clarity and keep alive something of the original passion which inspired this journal when it was launched in 1959."

That "Something of the original passion" now lies buried in New Delhi. The likes of SEMINAR are being replaced by SAMACHAR which is fast assuming the role of the sole purveyor of information in India. But the readers of SEMINAR will have to look elsewhere for information on the death of their favourite journal, the Samachar correspondents, including the one in Canada, are too busy telling how the stories of the press censorship in India are a figment of the western imagination.

N.K. Tandon
Ottawa

Dissent dying in media

New Delhi — "I am afraid it is not going to be possible to print any more issues of Seminar."

"This is to explain why there will be no more issues of Opinion."

These were the opening paragraphs of two letters, each beginning Dear Reader, that reached subscribers last week. They marked the deaths of two more reminders of the long tradition of Indian press freedom, which ended last June with Prime Minster Indira Gandhi's proclamation of a state of emergency.

Seminar and Opinion, each 17 years old, ended their existence in different fashions for the same reason: they had continued to criticize Mrs. Gandhi's assumption of nearly absolute power. They had done so in the face of the new Publication of Objectionable Matter Act and the self-censorship guidelines in effect here.

Opinion, which was published in Bombay with a circulation of about 5,000 copies, was ordered to cease publication by the state Government of Maharashtra. A.D. Gorwala, an elderly former civil servant who was the editor, publisher and most of the time the only writer of the small-format, four page weekly, explained in his mimeographed letter to his readers:

"The government of Maharashtra, apprehending from its further appearance danger to public safety, maintenance of public order and internal security (believe it if you can), with the prior approval of the government of India, prohibits me from making and publishing Opinion and form using any press for these purposes."

Seminar, a more elaborate monthly published here, devoted each issue to a symposium of articles on a given theme. Its last issue dealt with the question, "Where do we go from here?" and bore the subtitle, "A Symposium on the Need for Political Normalization." For its not-to-be-published August issue, it advertised the title Fear and Freedom.

Seminar was ordered to submit to pre-censorship but preferred to scuttle itself. Its publisher, Romesh Thapar, declared in his last word to his readers:

"This means that the censors claims the right to alter by deletion the analyses and opinions of the intellectuals and academicians who have been contributing to the pages of Seminar for the past 17 years. Obviously, a responsible journal like ours, devoted to thoughtful debate, cannot surrender the integrity and right of free expression in this way."

Seminar had continued to hold its press run to about 2,500 subscription copies — despite rising demand as the daily and periodical mass-circulation press bowed to pro-Government unanimity, and critical periodicals disappeared — so as not to provoke a governmental reaction.

In the English-language dailies, students of the press have noted a continuing trend toward uniformity not only with the Government's views but also in the way in which they are expressed. Increasingly, according to these students, newspapers put aside their staff writers in favour of the version of an event prepared by Samachar, the government-controled press agency.

No newspaper has printed the news of the closing of Seminar and Opinion.

[New York Times]

Population experts abroad

Thanks to India's population problem, many Indians in the social science field have become specialists in the area of population studies. However, all of them do not reside in India any longer. Nor do they continue to investigate India's population problem.

International Union for the Scientific study of Population with headquarters in Belgium has several such Indians among its elected list of members. Despite their continued concern for the population problem in India many of them had to leave India, probably due to the unsatisfactory nature of available opportunities in India. Most of them have published scholarly papers, monographs and books.

The following are some of those Indians abroad by country in which they now work. In Canada there are seven. They are: Prof. T.R. Balakrishnan, University of Western Ontario, Dr. K.G. Basavarajappa, Dr. M.V. George, Dr. K.S. Gnanasekharan, and D. Nagpur of Statistics Canada, Ottawa Prof. P. Krishnan, University of Alberta and Dr. T.J. Samuel of the Dept. of Manpower and Immigration, Ottawa.

In the U.S.A. there are Prof. A.L. Adlakha in the School of Public Health in the University of North Carolina, Prof. M.S. Das of Northern Illinois University in Dekalb, Prof P. Das Gupta of the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. I.Z. Husain of of World Bank in Washington, Dr. A.K. Jain of Population Council, New York, B.D. Kale of the Bureau of Planning in Wisconsin, Prof S.B. Kar of University of Michigan, Prof. S.K. Kuthiala of University of North Florida, Prof. S.K. Mehta of University of Massachusetts, P.S. Menon of United Nations, Prof. S. Mitra of Emory University in Atlanta, Prof. M. Nag of Columbia University, New York, Prof. K. Namboodiri of University of Carolina, Prof R.S. Sarma of the John Hopkins School of Hygiene, Dr. R.K. Sharma of University of Pittsburgh, R.K. Som of United Nations, Prof. C. Suchindran of University of N. Carolina, Dr. P. Visaria and Dr. K.C. Zachariah of World Bank.

The others (with the countries in brackets) are: D. Basu (Italy), V.B. Rao (Singapore), R. Chader (Malayasia), V.C. Chidambaram (U.K.), K.C. Doctor (Switzerland) K.L. Kohli (Iraq), R.B. Lal (Lebanon), M.L. Srivastava and G.K. Mehrotra (Liberia), V. Tilak and P.S. Mohapatra (Thailand), M.S. Raghavachari (W. Samoa), K.V. Ramachandran (Ghana), K. Roy (Gautemala), G. Sadena and R.K. Srivastava (Iran), S. Thapar (U.K.), K.E. Vaidyanthan (Syria), K. Venkitacharya (Libya).

Ruthless action warned

Madras, July 31 (Samachar): Mr. T.S. Pai, Union Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies, said here that the government would be inclined to take 'ruthless action' to maintain price stability.

Addressing a Press conference he said the decision to import 150,000 tonnes of cotton and a substantial quantity of palm oil and soyabean oil was a move to peg down prices. Industries should also develop a technique to absorb rising costs for increasing productivity and through better capacity utilisation.

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— [New York Times]

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U.S. falters on uranium supply

New Delhi, — A mass circulation national daily has editorially described as "Regrettable" the "inordinate delay" in the supply of enriched uranium by the United States to India. This about sums up the national feeling on the subject.

As recently as April this year, India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Bipin Pal Das, informed the Rajya Sabha (upper house) that the United States intended to fulfil its contractual obligations under the 1963 agreement, in which it undertook to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic power station. Mr. Das also informed Parliament that one of the overdue consignments of enriched uranium scheduled for December 1975 had been cleared for shipment to India.

It now transpires that this has still not been shipped. Pressure groups in the United States are reportedly responsible for holding it up. The next instalment, scheduled for April, is also overdue.

The Chairman of the Atomic Power Authority, Mr. J. C. Shah went on record last week as saying that three tonnes of enriched uranium due in December last year expected to be shipped in December and another similar installment due to be shipped in April this year "are still held up". He said if a total of nine tonnes are not received by the end of August this year, production at the Tarapur atomic power station would have to be cut. The country's annual requirement is 20 tonnes.

Mr. Shah conceded that the attitude of the U.S. Government was "helpful". The delays had occurred inspite of this, as consideration of petitions from pressure groups by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission was a dilatory process.

The United States Government has publicly accepted assurances of the Indian Government that no U.S. - supplied material was used in its peaceful nuclear explosion on May 18, 1974. Referring to this, a U.S. State Department spokesman said on June 10 this year: "We had no reason to doubt the validity of that statement on the basis of the facts available."

Under Article VII of the 1963 Indo-U.S. agreement, India undertook not to use any material, equipment of device received under the agreement "for atomic weapons or for research on or development of atomic weapons or for any other military purposes." Under a supplementary agreement signed by the two countries in May 1966, the United States undertook to supply enriched uranium throughout the life of the Tarapur atomic power station, which was estimated at 25 years.

Despite repeated assurances by the Indian Government that India had done nothing to violate the 1963 agreement, critical voices in the United States have continued to urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to bar further supplies of enriched uranium to India. They seem to have partially succeeded in at least delaying these supplies.

Three distinct groups in the U.S. are functioning with avowed objectives of restraining U.S. obligations in this field. These are: (a) the conservationists who plead that if the U.S. wants to achieve the target of procuring 25 percent of its power needs from nuclear energy instead of the present 7 percent it will need all its uranium resources for domestic consumption; (b) the environmentalists whose concern for ecological health makes them denounce anything as "fiendishly toxic" as the nuclear material and who have built up an impressive data collection to prove that one out of every two atomic stations are functioning in less than adequate safeguard conditions; (c) the nuclear non-proliferation lobby which would like agreements for supply of U.S. enriched uranium to be accompanied by the recepient nations' signatures on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Efforts are presumably continuing at the Government level to persuade the United States honour its obligations. In the meantime, the feeling is growing in the country that a diversification of India's nuclear supply bass is advisable. The country, it is felt, should cultivate contacts which treat nuclear material as a commercial and not a political commodity.

Citric acid from molasses

Kanpur, (Samachar): The national Sugar Institute here has developed a process for manufacturing citric acid, wholly imported at present from sugar and molasses by employing bacterial action.

The process has proved "very successful" in the laboratory experiments and is now at the pilot plan stage, NSI Director, N.A. Ramaiah told reporters.

The country's import bill for citric acid, used among others by the food preservation industry, came to about $13.3 million annually. The development of the new process would be a significant contribution towards import substitution.

Dr. Ramaiah said two of the institute's more exciting researches — development of "ion-exchange process", which increases the recovery from sugarcane by up to 1 percent, and of pre-natvest maturity tests for obtaining best possible recovery by scientifically scheduling the sugarcane harvesting — were being increasingly put to practical use.

Besides increasing sugar production, the application of ion-exchange process extracts from the factory effluents potash "without increasing the factory capacity or raising a single extra sugarcane plant."

He said two cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra, at Kopargaon and Phalta, were in the course of employing the process which needed an initial investment of Rs. 50 lakhs ($667,000). The annual return would be about Rs. 28 lakhs ($373,000).

About pre-harvest maturity tests, Dr. Ramaiah said 23 sugar factories in U.P., covering 500,00 acres of cane area, adopted the method last year. This increased sugar production by 18,000 tonnes.

Why multiculturalism in schools?

(The following are excerpts from a presentation by Dr. T.J. Samuel at the recent National Symposium organized by Canada-Pakistan Association of Ottawa)

Multiculturalism is not necessarily an end in itself. It is a means to an end. The end is a society which has equality of opportunity. The means is multiculturalism.

Several social scientists who have studied Canadian society in recent years have concluded that despite many opportunities available to the citizens of our country, equality of opportunity is still a distant dream. Members of all ethnic groups are not equal. Some are more equal.

Such a situation leads to wastage of human resources if looked at from a national point of view. And it produces nothing but frustration if looked at from an individual pint of view. Consequently our society cannot reach its fullest potential. This needs to be changed.

Multiculturalism could serve as a means to bring equality of opportunity. When the cultures of all ethnic groups are accorded equal treatment, the individuals who have their roots in these cultures also will tend to be accorded equal treatment.

This type of equality of opportunity cannot exist in our society when some ethno-cultural groups are looked down upon and are treated with prejudice; are discriminated against. There is plenty of evidence that this indeed is the case and visible minority groups such as the Asians are among the victims.

For example attitude surveys conducted in many parts of Canada show that prejudice against Asians is not uncommon. In a Calgary study it was found that over 80 per cent of white native born Canadians would accept an Asian to provide entertainment or to serve as a sales clerk, but only 50% would like to see the Asian as ones doctor, lawyer or minister. Only 43% would like the Asian to teach the children of white native born Canadians. In Toronto in 1970 a quarter of the Asians reported having experienced colour discrimination, according to another study. Even in the nations capital many of us have found situations that remind us of the disadvantage of wearing a permanent tan. The fact that you have a permanent tan, rather than a temperary tan so expensively acquired and so easily lost, should not disqualify a human being from being able to have equality of opportunity in Canada.

The malaise is here. Even more disturbing, the malaise is spreading. And we need to stop it, or at least try our best.

WHY SCHOOLS?

There are many ways to fight prejudice. The media, the governments, the law and the institutions all can and should play a major role. What I would like to stress today is the role of one type of institution — the educational institution for the following reasons.

1. The young children and their young minds are more receptive and open to new ideas and new attitudes than older people.
2. The younger people are often more daring in the overt exercise of prejudice than the rest.
3. Focussing attention on the young would lay the groundwork for a lasting solution to the problem.
4. In terms of costs and benefits a program to reduce or eradicate prejudice centered on our educational institutions is likely to have a better payoff.

We have to remember what Prime Minister Trudeau reminded us some time ago. "We are on this earth; we are one on this earth. Each has the power to injure all others. Each of us must assume the responsibility that implies, and each must understand the nature of that injury is not ephemeral and it is not transient. Cooperation is no longer simply advantageous. In order to survive, it is an absolute necessity."

In order to assure that the younger generation will grow up without the prejudices of yesterdays generation, it is necessary to take multiculturalism to our schools.

The following aspects of education need to be looked into:

CURRICULA

1. If we examine the school text books, we discern both sins of commission and mission. Some visible minority groups (as well as some not so visible, but audible) have been portrayed in a manner that will create only prejudice in the minds of young ones. Some groups are completely ignored.

Here is a belated testimony of an American Citizen (M. Novak) on something similar:

"When I grew up, I learned nothing in school about Vietnam. How was I to know that the destiny of my generation would be settled in Vietnam? I knew nothing about the five major religions of Vietnam. I knew nothing about the Hundred Year Revolution there. Yet in my country, there was no single graduate school in the U.S. with a program in Vietnamese studies. Not one. We had, I think, not 12 people in the U.S. who could speak Vietnamese. Yet our destiny was so determined by what happened in Vietnam and we were off stride, perhaps, for a generation or more by what we did then."

I do fervently hope that no Canadian will have to say the same about another country say 25 years from now.

The humanities and social sciences curricula should recognize the contributions made by various cultures and races to Canadian and global history and development.

TEACHERS

2. The vast majority of our school teachers, just like the society from which they came, are unaware of the cultural background of many visible minority groups. These teachers should be given related orientation courses so that they do not knowingly instil attitudes of prejudice in the minds of young people.

Furthermore, there is a need, a crying need, to recruit teachers from visible minority groups. Why they are not often accepted to teach in our schools is not always due to their lack of qualifications or experience.

CULTURE

3. The schools, apart from introducing a revised curricula, as mentioned above should also encourage students from visible minority groups and others to organize cultural programs in the schools so that all students can have the experience of the cultural heritage they have brought with them. Ethnic clubs have been suggested by a Toronto Board of Education study. Similarly we cannot afford to ignore the languages brought to Canada by may ethnic groups.

COMMUNITY

4. The community from which the student comes should be involved in the process of education in our schools. The schools do not function in a vacumn. They function in the community. And the community puts up, willy, nilly the tax dollars required. Hence the community has a right to be involved. Such a link between the community and the schools will be immensely and mutually beneficial.

Commonwealth praise for SITE

New Delhi, (Samachar): India's Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) has come in for praise from broadcasters from developing countries of the Commonwealth.

The members of the Commonwealth team, who went around villages covered by SITE, said they were highly impressed by the Indian experiment and added that it was a confidence builder not only for India but for all the developing world.

The group consisted of mass-media men from Jamaica, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Mauritius, Nigeria, Singapore, Malaysia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia.

The visitors were told the programme, which covered 2,400 villages in six states, was aimed at testing the efficiency of T.V. in helping the development process.

Dr. Mohammed Tunis from Sierra Leone was convinced that a new awareness of the outside world was percolating among the villagers of Hyderabad and Rajasthan.

Mr. Clu Ladele from Nigeria and Mr. Wilfred Chilangwa of Zambia were impressed by the feed-back system on audience reception which helped those who prepared programmes to make them more effective.

There was a similar reaction from Mr. Dwight Whylie of Jamaica, who observed that there was "a positive response" in the audiences.

He was sure that the rural audiences were understanding the message. He and Mr. K. Rogeenaden from Madritius referred to the response evoked in villagers by well presented scientific information which had relevance to simple farmers.

A saving of about 0.81 percent of the gross national product (GNP) in the next five years has been suggested to finance investiment in export production industries. According to FICCI, this increase in savings formation "is not such as to be beyond the nation's capacity."

The study more or less identifies the type and amount of products which can be exported to different markets of the world.

The study will form the basis for discussion at a seminar FICCI has convened here on July 29.

Problems of the guest worker

By Trevor Drieberg

Recent clashes between groups of young natives and immigrants from India and Pakistan in a predominantly immigrant-inhabited area of London are the early warning signals of the dangers impending if economic conditions in Britain worsen.

To judge from the forecasts of sober and competent observers on the spot, the future of the economies of the industrialised nations of northwestern Europe where there are large concentrations of immigrants from several countries is not very favourable.

What does this portend for the millions of immigrant workers and their families who have gone to these countries in the last quarter century in search of a living? As important as an answer to this question is what impact these manifestations of racial animosity, generated by intense economic competition, signify for those countries which have supplied these workers in droves to help the developed countries to expand economically since World War II.

In the early postwar years these war-ravaged countries went through a process of economic regeneration as a result of the copious flow of financial aid from the United States government and large scale private American investment in industry. But most of them were desperately short of manpower because of the heavy loss of life incurred in the war years.

Thus the floodgates were opened for workers, mostly unskilled, from the underdeveloped countries. Social scientists will view these migrations as part of the phenomenon known as neocolonialism. In addition to deriving profits on an increasing scale from the underdeveloped countries through direct investment in them, a further source of gain to investors in the advanced countries is the labour power of these immigrants which is cheap and easy to get in comparison with indigenous workers.

It is no exaggeration to say that the economic wellbeing of western Europe since 1945 has been largely dependent on immigrants who are denied the possibility of settling permanently in the countries which are profiting from their toil. In a sense they are the inheriters of the practice of indentured labour from India and China and slave labour from Africa which western colonisers exploited to open up new lands for commercial crops in the early years of the classic colonial era.

According to available statistics, there are 11 million people from the underdeveloped nations of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region alone working in the countries of northwestern Europe. There are several million more from Africa south of the Sahara, west Asia and south Asia, particularly from the Indian subcontinent, of whom no accurate count has been kept.

These workers, euphemistically called "guest workers" in West Germany, are the helpless victims of neocolonialism. They are tolerated, but not welcome, as a necessary evil for the stability of the capitalist structure in what were known as the metropolitan or mother countries in colonial times. The former colonies and semi-colonies to which many of these workers belong were peripheral countries condemned to a dependent existence on the metropolises.

This mass migration of unskilled labour, accompanied by a sizable number of professionally skilled persons, might have brought some immediate monetary gain to the families of these workers in their home countries but in reality it represents a drain on valuable resources of manpower and has contributed to the development of under-development" in their countries of origin.

Although the migration of workers within Europe existed on a fairly largescale even before the first world war the really big intercontinental movement began after the second world war. Speedy air transport systems introduced after 1945 have enabled capital in the developed countries to draw on a virtually inexhaustible pool of reserve labour power concentrated thousands of miles away.

The existence of this reserve army of unemployed in the underdeveloped world has enabled capitalists in northwestern Europe to use it as a lever to restrain the wage claims of workers of indigenous origin as well as find supplementary sources of cheap labour power in the boom conditions which generally prevailed between the end of the second world war and the closing years of the 1960s.

This mass of foreign workers has never been regarded as assimilable in their countries of employment. They are looked upon as outsiders who are reexportable when they are no longer useful to their employers, as in the current recession and price inflation taking place in the industrialised countries.

In conditions of rising prices nd shrinking job opportunities which adversely affect the interests of indigenous workers the presence of large numbers of outsiders, many of them unemployed or working short hours, can be a powerful social and political destabilising factor, as recent events in Britain have proved.

Employers had a great need for workers from outside when the postwar economic boom was on. The governments of the developed countries encouraged immigration to meet these needs. Besides meeting a genuine shortage of labour power these workers were, because of their vulnerable position as foreigners, found to be very docile, difficult to stir to militant trade union activity and amenable to "persuasion" from their employers to accept substandard wages and other unjust conditions of work.

Since a fair proportion of the immigrants had entered these countries illegally or with invalid documents they were still more vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous employers through longer hours of work, speedup of production and the constant threat of exposure to the immigration authorities.

Even where migratory workers enjoy the same rights as nationals in theory the provisions of the operative labour laws add to their insecurity. It goes without saying that the most unpleasant routine jobs, which call for no skill and are rated very low economically and socially, fall to the lot of the immigrant. The universal law applied to such workers in that they are the last to be hired and the first to be fired.

Writing on "European Capitalism's Reserve Army" in Monthly Review, Anthony Ward says: "Lastly, one should not discount the insecurity produced in the migratory worker by the harrowing rite of applying for his work visa, a rite he may have to experience every time he wants to change jobs. Hours of standing in dirty, overcrowded and smoke-filled waiting rooms until one's name — badly mispronounced — is called over a loudspeaker. Then walking through long corridors and rooms filled with file cabinets, perhaps having to answer some probing questions, and finally receiving a stamp, seal or paper which permits one to work — as a sweeper - third class. The whole experience goes far to impress the worker with the precariousness of his situation."

The immigrant from southern Europe and farther south and east is no longer a boom to western capitalists shopping for cheap labour power. In the present worsening economic conditions these outsiders are becoming a liability both to their employers and the governments of the countries where they are employed.

The "guest workers" are today the target of rabble-rousing ultrarightist politicians who point to them as the cause of rising unemployment and unbridled inflation. They are the sacrificial victims of a system of production which exploited them when it needed their labour power and today finds them a burden they would like to disown.

To ease the sociopolitical tensions which are building up as a result of the economic crisis in which many west European countries find themselves, their governments are bound not only to halt further immigration but also to disburden themselves of the large number of unemployed immigrants already in their midst. This would be the easiest way out for them from a situation which threatens to sunder the social fabric of western capitalism. These developments have a lesson for the underdeveloped countries. It means that they cannot solve their unemployment problems by exporting surplus workers to the developed countries or to those underdeveloped countries where, through a combination of various factors, job opportunities are being created on a large scale as in the Persian Gulf area.

These are only temporary expedients. Countries with an excess labour force will ultimately find the problem back in their laps and will have to find their own socioeconomic solutions for them."

NPA Feature Service.

INDIA PUSHES NORTHWARD

New Delhi, July 31, (Samachar): India is pushing northward at five centimetres a year and in 50 million years northern India with the whole of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar would go under the Himalayas, according to Dr. H.M. Chaudhury, Director of Seismology of the Meteorological Department.

More efforts to promote tourism

by Chander Mehra

The tourism industry in India has made impressive strides in the last decade or so. In 1965, the country was host to only 147,900 foreign visitors and earned a mere Rs 216 million in foreign exchange. As compared to this, the tourist arrivals of 465,275 and earnings of over Rs 1040 million in 1975 are a marked improvement.

This is all the more gratifying because India has registered a 10 percent increase in both tourist traffic and earnings over 1975, whereas during the same period long haul tourist traffic throughout the world had declined by 12 to 15 percent and world tourism by two to three percent, primarily because of inflation.

This achievement assumes added significence if one considers that the average stay of a tourist in India is 28 days compared to the world average of only 4 days.

As Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation recently said, this would mean that the 1975 figure of tourist arrivals to India can be considered equivalent to over 3 million in terms of world averages.

Another aspect we must keep in mind, as pointed out by Mr. Raj Bahadur, is that the majority of international tourist arrivals in Europe and America are border crossings, like our domestic tourism, which makes any comparison with Europe or America somewhat less relevant and our performance in the field more impressive.

A number of factors have contributed to India's good performance. The World Tourism Organisation had declared 1975 as South Asia Tourism Year to focus attention on the tourist attractions in the region and tourist festivals were held at various places throughout India to create tourism consciousness within the country. Besides, several promotional activities were undertaken during the year. Among these were the introduction of the 21-day 'discover India' tickets by Indian Airlines and 'travel as you like' tickets by Indian railways.

According to the annual report of the ministry of tourism and civil aviation, India has also made fairly good progress in hotel development. By the close of 1975-76, India had 15,000 hotel rooms approved by the tourism department as against 14,000 in 1974-75. Besides, 14 youth hostels and 8 tourist bungalows had also been completed in different parts of the country.

While there is much to rejoice over the progress of our tourism industry, there is little room for complacence. Worldwide inflation should, instead of reducing, result in a greater flow of tourists to India where the rate of inflation has been brought down to minus 6.8 percent. India had always been one of the least expensive tourist destination points, especially so now when the prices here have fallen considerably whereas in most of the other countries the price spiral is continuing to mount.

Even so, India's share in the world tourist traffic, which was 220 million in 1973, is miserably small. So is the country's share in the global earnings from tourism which totalled over Rs 1440 billion in 1973, making tourism the world's number one industry.

While comparisons with the affluent nations which have been developing their tourism industry for decades is perhaps irrelevant, our performance in relation to many of the developing nations is also not very flattering. For example, Singapore, Hongkong and Thailand have all long since crossed the one million tourist mark whereas we are still groping towards that target.

Our targets for 1978 are 800,000 tourists in 1978 and one million in 1980. To reach these, we require a growthrate of 17.3 percent per annum. In other worlds, the 10 percent growth in tourist traffic we recorded in 1975 is not enough.

Our performance, therefore, must improve considerably. In this regard, the estimates committee's plea, made in its report to parliament in April, for a national tourism policy and a perspective plan for coordingated development of related projects merits serious consideration.

The committee has also recommended that promotional strategy shoul not be geared only towards the traditionally affluent nations like the US, Britain, Japan, and west Germany. It should also be focused on attracting more tourists from the oil-rich countries.

Britain, for example, received some 283,000 Arab tourists who spent about four times what the Americans did.

All this is the result of an intensive, high-pressure promotional campaign launched by Britain and several European countries to attract tourist traffic from the middle east. For example, a number of luxurious hotels in Britain have put up signs in Arabic and provide interpreters to make the visitors feel at home.

India's population growth

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: In India today great emphasis is given on the need to curb the rate of population growth. Many state governments are ready with their draft bills making sterilization compulsory, although the criteria differences from state to state. The State of incentives and disincentives are attracting men and women into the family planning camps.

According to an official press release the Indian population has crossed the 695 million mark, the total population estimated as on 1st March 1976 being 606.2 million.

This represents an annual growth rate of 2 percent. In absolute terms, an additional population of 12 million is added every year.

This figure is arrived at by following a simple formula of total births minus total deaths during the year.

There are 21 million births every year while 9 million people die annually, leaving a trail of 12 million survivors.

The 21 million annual births work up to 1.75 million per month. Calculated for a day, the number is about 60,000. Reduced to an hour, it is about 2,500, per minute about 40, and 1 birth every 1.5 seconds.

Euphemistically speaking, India is adding on Australia every year, population-wise.

Films

DIL KI RAHEN
written and direct
Ishara

The Hindu-Muslim daring theme tackled by Ishara, in KH. Ishara gives the usual superficial tr ted to the serious earlier films from Charitra. While attempts to expo India's social resis mixed-marriage, Is nored the human such a marriage because the plot st portraying married the focus of the film on the question of two lovers should religion of the othe two versions of t without a resolution and the Koran are the screen, with a q The second versi realistic, Ishara le marry without eit converting to the ot as in fact happe inter-communal ma

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Democratic World

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Films

DIL KI RAHEN
written and directed by B.E. Ishara

The Hindu-Muslim marriage - a daring theme tackled less daringly by Ishara, in **KIL KI RAHEN**. Ishara gives the problem the usual superficial treatment allotted to the serious themes of his earlier films from Chetna to Chasitra. While his latest film attempts to expose communal India's social resistance to the mixed marriage, Ishara has ignored the human dimensions of such a marriage - perhaps because the plot stops short of portraying married life. In fact the focus of the film seems to be on the question of which of the two lovers should convert to the religion of the other. One of the two versions of the film ends without a resolution, as the Geeta and the Koran are flashed across screen, with a question-mark. The second version is more realistic. Ishara lets his lovers marry without either of them converting to the other's religion, as in fact happens in most inter-communal marriages.

Instead of simply focussing on the intercommunal marriage, Ishara adds an extraneous problem; his hero Rakesh Pandey is an alcoholic drowning the sorrows of an earlier marriage with an unfaithful, over-westernised wife who disillusioned him on their wedding night by puffing at a cigarette under her ghunghat! Our hero in the tradition of the Bombay film has taken refuge in wine and song - to be precise he drinks through the night and sings classical music at dawn, all without signs of a hangover.

Lady doctor Rehana Sultan rehabilitates our confirmed alcoholic by that unfailing remedy, falling in love with him. His problem of course is that Rehana's mother is an orthodox Muslim lady stricken with a weak heart, who will only agree to the match if the young man gets converted. Before any such thing happens she dies with a last-minute injunction to her daughter, not to marry him. Altogether the film is patchy and unconvincing. The director slips into unimaginative, over-explicit symbolism e.g. the background to the credits are shots of a temple and a mosque divided by a wall. Ishara's visuals are not extraordinary and he leans on his dialogues for effect. More attention could have been paid to the characterisation. Rehana is an unconvincing doctor, she treats her patient's body as if she were stabbing an enemy with a dagger. The film has not brought out Rehana as an actress, even though she seems to have financed it. Rakesh Pandey as a Devdas has not been able to shed the Dilip Kumar style. Sulochana is uncomfortable in her role of the Muslim mother, used as she is to playing Hindu women. The comic roles of the hero's driver and cook stand apart and could have been better integrated into the main plot. Happily, the late Madan Mohan's musical score is a pleasing blend of the classical and the popular.

It is frustrating to find such a controversial theme dealt with inadequately. One hopes that a more sensitive film maker will approach it some day.

DARSHAK
Democratic World

KADAMBARI
Photographed and directed by H.K. Verma

What does one say about a script which deals with a modern Indian girl who bears an illegitimate child, pretends it is adopted, keeps the sona s ecret from her lover and finally marries him when his mother discovers the truth? And when the lover himself is the illegitimate consequence of a rape on his mother? That it is improbable enough to make a Bombay film — and in this case an Amrita Pritam novel.

Pritam's novel **Dharti, Sagar aur Sipiyan** not content with the histerics of these two women, dealt with another three. Verma restrains his screen version to the depiction of only four, focussing of course on the lead pair — Chetna (Shabana Azmi) and neighbour Amrit (Vijay Arora).

These two are attracted to each other but the boys has a mother-fixation and no intention of marrying. Nevertheless he carries on an affair, and Chetna hides her pregnancy from him, not wanting a marriage of simple compulsion. When Amit's mother discovers who the 'adopted' child is, by the simple expedient of a mark on its back identical with her son's, she persuades the youngsters to marry.

The treatment is not as off-beat as the theme. Verma opts for low-key narration, but is unable to find the golden mean between melodrama and drab realism. The disadvantages of adapting a novel for the screen are obvious in the yawning stretches of dialogues. On the whole, the film is more arty than artistic.

Kadambari has its entrancing moments e.g. the evocative imagery of flying birds and bubbling foam to suggest the lovers consumation, Shabana, the sophisticate, is less impressive than she was in her **Parinay** role. As art critic for a newspaper, her criticism lacks professionalism and she wears too much make-up. Vijay Arora is his normal wooden self. Chand Usmani the mother, suffers in dignity, Apatna Chowdhry as the heroine's brother's girl, steals the show in her one long seqoence opposite Shabana. The only comic scence — director Verma as eye specialist examining comedian V.Gopal's eyes — is forced. The best that can be said of the film is that the locations are shot in fetching colours.

With no real probing into the psyches of the characters one fails to see the purpose of such a film, unless it is an ill-timed tribute to the fertility of the Indian female?

Darshak in Democratic World

New strategy to combat smuggling

Madras, Aug. 2 (Samachar): A committee compising the chief secretaries of four southern states and the Union Territory of Pondicherry is to be set up to bring about greater co-ordination between the state authorities and Central government agencies to eradicate smuggling and other economic offences in the region.

This was anounced by Om Mehta and Pranab Mukerjee, Union Ministers of State for Home and Revenue, after a conference they had with the chief secretaries, home secretaries and police IGs of the five states here.

Kannada film wins award

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): "Chomana Dudi," a Kannada film directed by B.V. Karanth, has been adjudged the best national film and awarded 'Swaran Kamal' (golden lotus).

Gulzar's "Mausam" gets Rajat Kamal (silver lotus) as the second best feature film.

M.V. Vasudeva Rao and Sharmila Tagore have won the best actor and best actress awards for their performance in "Chomana Dudi" and "Mausam" respectively.

The best information film (Documentary) award goes to Shanti Varma's "Winged Wonderland".

Three cameramen, A.S. Agnihotri, Abinashi Ram and A.B. Sarcef, have jointly won the award for the best cameraman in this category for "Flood Havoc."

Information and Broadcasting Minister Vidya Charan Shukla, who announced the awards at a Press conference here congratulated the award winners.

The awards will be given later this year at the time of the National Film festival.

Ahmed blames selectors

New Delhi, Aug. 2 (Samachar): President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has called for a "fresh and more rigid approach" towards training and selection of Indian sportsmen for international competition.

Expressing his dissatisfaction with the poor performance of Indian sportsmen in the Montreal games, particularly the defeat of the hockey team, he said these were due to poor selection, training and conditioning of the team.

He said most of the sportsmen toppling the world and Olympic records in the Montreal games today were the age group of 14-16 years. Most of the Indian sportsmen selected for the Olympic and other games were in the 28-35 age group. "Naturally they cannot match the younger sportsmen in physical fitness and stamina."

Non-aligned to use satellite

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): More than 40 of the 60 non-aligned countries, which attended press agencies pool here recently, have earth stations with facilities to contact communication satellites.

About 25 countries work with the atlantic ocean satellite and nearly 16 with the Indian ocean satellite. Besides, a few more countries work with the Pacific Ocean satellite.

According to telecommunication experts, this background of existing telecommunication facilities in so many non-aligned countries is bound to reveal some interesting possibilities before the 12 nation expert committee set up the Delhi conference to study the telecommunication problems of member nations.

Headed by Iraq, the expert committee will hold its first meeting in Baghdad, and has representatives from different regions. It is expected to give its report in six months.

Several Indian hockey teams!

by Thomas Panakal

When you watch Malayasia playing hockey in the Olympics you may think it is an Indian team. Yes, you are not totally wrong.

There are many good reasons to believe so.

Malayasian team, for one thing, has more players of Indian origin than Malayasians. How many Indians? All but one. What is in a name?

Take another team. Indian players vastly outnumber Kenyans although Kenya did not play because of its strong progest against New Zealand.

Kaushal is also of Indian origin. He plays for Canada. This young hockey player played in all Canadian games. But he was not in the line-up when Canada played against India (India beat Canada 3-0).

Kaushal is from Punjab and that probably is a valid reason for not sending him into the field with a stick in hand.

Journalists to cover Olympics

Montreal: At least forty journalists have arrived in Montreal from India to cover the Olympics.

They represent the nation's news services and major newspapers.

Most of the Correspondents arrived in the city a week before the official opening of the games.

The reporters live at the University of Montreal along with their counterparts from other parts of the world.

Screening of applications for accreditation of the Indian journalists started more than a year ago. In spite of the present emergency in India the reporters did not experience any difficulty in receiving the necessary documents before coming to Canada.

The newsmen will be sending daily dispatches to India. However, they will concentrate their attention on events in which Indian athletes are taking part.

Their travelling expenses are met by individual newspapers.

"Malayala Manorama" published in Kottayam, Kerala, has the only correspondent representing an Indian language daily. the Indian Government selected "Manorama" since it has the largest circulation of all the Indian language newspapers. Its correspondent is Kurian Pampadi.

At least one reporter believes that the measures adopted recently by Mrs. Gandhi are beneficial to India.

(note: The writer has covered the Olympics for the Indian press ever since the Games were announced in Montreal).

Team given reception

Montreal: A rousing reception was given to the members of the Indian Athletic Team taking part in the Olympic games.

The reception was held at Mount Sheraton Hotel in Montreal. Well over two hundred people attended the function including a number of Indian dignataries.

The Indian contingent included hockey players, athletes and officials.

The team has a total of fifty members.

Before coming to Montreal the members of the Indian Contingent visited several European countries. They are scheduled to play a number of games in Montreal.

They will also visit various parts of the world on their way to India.

The athletes will make a round of visits to a few Indian families here.

High level body to study indirect taxes

New Delhi, July 29 (Samachar): The Central Government is setting up two high power committees with wide terms of reference into the indirect tax structure and the nationalized banking sector.

The committee on indirect taxes, headed by L. K. Jha, Governor of Jammuand Kashmir, will undertake a comprehensive review of the existing structure of indirect taxes central excise and customs duty and advice the Government on how to rationalize the system, including the feasibility of adopting VAT (value added tax).

This will be the first time that such a wide-ranging review of the indirect taxation structure is being made since the report of the taxation inquiry commission headed by Dr. John Mathai in the fifties. The second committee to be headed by Manubhai Shah, former Minister for Industry, will examine the question of reorganization of the public sector banks in the light of experience gained since nationalization in July 1969.

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Pankaj- promising new talent

By Manjula Parakot

Pankaj, judging by his impressive performance in Toronto last month, is name to be reckoned with in playback singing in future years to come. The youngster besides being gifted with a rich voice that very closely resembles that of Mukesh, appeared dedicated to his art-profession. Pankaj has already made hi debut in five Bombay films under music direction by Usha Khanna and Kalyanji Anandji. He intends to commence training in Hindustani classical music under Hridaynath Mangeshkar - thus with a trained voice, his inborn talent, as well as the "right connections," this newcomer should hve a lead start in the rat race of the film industry.

The most enjoyable numbers of the evening were those sung by Pankaj. His rendering of the title songs from Kabhi Kabhi and Kora Kaagez as well as "Zindagi ka safar" from Safar was excellent. Despite his close vocal resemblance to Mukesh as well as Kishore in poignant solors, he retained an individual style and infused into his numbers both emotion and depth in right proportions.

Musical support was provided by Bobby's Naya Afsana, which quite frankly was a disappointment. The group undoubtedly has good musicians, but lacks co-ordination, and then there is also the eternal problem of being overly loud, to contend with. The music was loud, their female singers were even louder and this combined with the confining smallness of the University of Toronto Convocation all, left quite a few with sore ears and splitting heads.

Sudha Chandrashekhar provided variety to the program by doing a "tillana" which I found in good taste as compared to sizzling numbers done by others in past shows. Her daughter Vidya performed the number from film Pakeeza "Inhi logon ne" and towards the end of the dance, the audience started throwing dollar bills on the stage. Should I label this act "appreciation Indian style"?

The master of Ceremonies that evening had made a rather unimpressive start by frequently apologizing to the audience for the inordinate delay in getting the show going. His sincere efforts later to regale the audience with his poor imitations of Gabbar Singh in film Sholay fell flat.

Another item that deserved mention was the song "My heart is beating" from Julie rendered extremely well by a teenager named Jayshri. Also a Bengali song "Oh amar mynah bol" by Bulbul was quite effective.

Apart from the above two numbers and Pankaj's soothing musical contributions that evening, the entire show at $4.00 a ticket was a rip-off, and Bobby's Naya Afsana have a tremendous amount of co-ordinating, polishing up and practising to do if they are to live up to their claims of being "the number one band of North America."

Indian scientists in Ottawa

by Olga Ghosh

India sent three delegates to the Fourth International Congress of Medical Physics held in Ottawa during the last week in July, which was attended by 800 scientists.

All three were from the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre in Trombay - Division of Radiological Protection. This division is charged with the responsibility for all institutions in India using radiological methods and acts as consultants to all hospitals in the treatment of Cancer. Medical Physics techniques are not as far advanced in India as in Canada as India cannot afford sophisticated equipment, but the know-how is there. India is very much concerned with nuclear peaceful uses and is doing much original work. There sixty five cobalt teletherapy units which do excellent work in the treatment of Cancer.

The fllowing papers were read:
CRE for brachy therapy. -Dr. S.J. Supe
IAEA/WHO Cobalt 60 Teltherapy Dosimetry service using mailed LiF dosimeters; survey of results obtained during 1970-75. -S. Jayaraman
Control of shape of isodose curves in intracavitary Irradiation-a feasibility study by mathematical simulation with a computer. - S. Jayaraman
Radiation Dosimetry problems in developing countries. - G. Subramanian
Mapping of Scattered radiation in telecobalt installations. - G. Subramanian
Education and training of medical physicists in India. - G. Subramanian.

All papers were well received and generated much discussion.

Dayananda lectures on Vedanta

by Bharat P. Mathur

Swami Dayananda, principal disciple of Swami Chinmayananda of Bombay, recently gave a series of lectures in Ottawa on the Vedanta philosophy, laying particulare emphasis on the spiritual values of ancient Hindu culture.

This first Geeta Gyan Yagna, as it came to be called in Hindi, consisted of (a) six evening lectures on Bhagawad Geeta and five morning lectures on Isavasyopanishad, (b) publication and distribution of a commemorative volume containing contributions by eminent personalities of India, and (c) video-taping of the lectures for study sessions.

The Chinmaya Welcoming Committee is to raise funds by voluntary donations to finance the printing of the 94-page volume and the video-tape recording of the lectures, while the Ministry of Culture and Recreation of the Ontario Provincial Government will sanction a matching grant for the two purposes.

Held from July 12 to 17, the lectures were organised by the Chinmya Committee and co-sponsored by the Carleton University, Ottawa. Originally, Swami Chinmayananada himself had planned to come, but he could not make the trip due to unavoidable circumstances.

The lectures were attended by appreciative audiences every day.

On the opening day, Swami Danyananda was introduced by Prof. L.M. Read, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the Carleton University, as the most distinguished disciple of Swami chinmayananda. He also alluded to interest in Indian religion and philosophy having grown considerably in North America so much so that these subjects now formed part of the curricula in most of the universities. Madam Evlyn Gigantis, a member of the Ontario Legislature, and K.N. Bakshi, Deputy High commissioner of India, were among those present. A message received from Mr. W. Welch, Ontario Minister of Culture and Recreation, on the occasion was read out.

It would be no exaggeration to describe Swami Dayananda's discourses as just brilliant, marked by lucid expressions, forceful logic and masterly exposition. As they progressed from day to day he unfolded the knowlege of the all-pervading self step by step, kindling the natural awareness among his listners and impressing them with positive thinking and self-enlightenment.

This first Yagna was a unique experience for the city of Ottawa, signalling the beginning of similar acitivities in future as is already evident from the Chinmaya Committee's palns to organise study sessions. Any inquiries on this subject may be addressed to the Committee at 82 Northpark Drive, Ottawa, K1B-4V3.

One thousand and five hundred copies of the commemorative volume, which has been produced with support from the Ontario Government, will be presented to libraries, educational institutions and other organisations in Canada. It carries two dozen articles written, among others, by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. S. Radhakrishanan, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Autobindo, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, K.M. Munshi and Swami Chinmayananda.

Orthodox church metropolitan for Delhi

New Delhi: His Grace Dr. Palous Mar Gregorious was enthroned as the Metropolitan of the Delhi Diocese of the Orchodox Syrian Church at a solemn ceremony at the St. Mary's Orthodox Church here.

His Holiness Moran Mar Basalios Mar-Thomas Mathews I presided over the ceremony. Their Graces Bishop Mar Theophilos Philipos, Bishop Geevarghese Mar Osthathios and Bishop Stephen Mar Thedosius assisted His Holiness in the hour-long enthronement ceremony which was followed by a public meeting to felicitate the new Metropolitan. Representatives of the sister churches were also present.

Replying to the felicitations His Grace Dr. Palous Mar Gregorius said that he realized the great responsibility bestowed on him as the Metropolitan of the Delhi diocese which covers the whole of North India. He said that he stood committed to the cause of justice for the poor and the oppressed and sought the prayers of all so that he may be made worthy to bear the task.

The creation of the Delhi Diocese under the charge of a Metropolitan seated in the capital of India for the first time is considered to be of political significance.

The Bishops later called on the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They left for Moscow the next day at the invitation of the Soviet Orthodox Church.

BY Our Correspondent

Mini tirupati in U.S.

Bangalore, July 31 (Samachar): the United States will soon have a mini-Tirupati near New York when the life-size idols of Lord Venkateshwara and Goddess Padmavati are installed there. The idols are now on their way to New York.

A community centre where the deities would be installed in nearing completion at Wappingers Falls, about 138 km from New York city.

The All-India Sreenivasa Mission is in charge of installation of the idols.

Thechairman of the mission V.R. Naidu, told newsmen here that the area where the community centre was being built resembled the Tirupati Thirumala Hills.

Mr. Naidu is leaving for New York Shortly to received the idols there. The installation ceremony would take place some time this month end.

CRASH PLAN TO RAISE CRUDE PRODUCTION IN EASTERN INDIA

New Delhi, Aug. 2 (Samachar): The Union Ministry of Petroleum is drawing up a crash plan for raising crude production in the eastern sector from the present 4.25 million tonnes to 6.25 million tonnes a year by 1978-79, it is learnt.

The problems related to the maximum utilisation of crude potential in the eastern sector were discussed earlier this week at a high level meeting convened by the Ministry.

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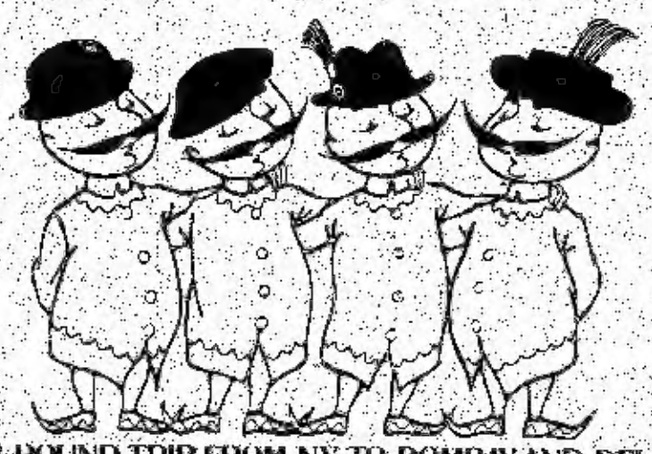

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Foster parents prefer boys

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): Adoption of a child in India is still largely a question of fulfilling an emotional need of the foster parents rather than of providing it a home and love.

Though there is an increasing trend of persons adopting children from the fondling homes, only the fringe of this humanitarian problem has been touched. Sociologists and social workers engaged in child welfare say that the number of destitute children runs into many thousands.

Most of these children are in distress. They grow amid squalor and end up as juvenile delinquents. Infant mortality among them is as high as 60 per cent. Authorities in charge of fondling homes say lack of funds is the main reason for the present state of affairs.

Prejudices continue to play a part in the adoption of children, most prospective parents preferring boys to girls. They consider girls a liability and believe that boys would support them in their old age.

A glaring fact in the fondling homes is that most of the infants are girls. Most of them reach there from hospitals or have been picked by law enforcers or Good Samaritans. A few are from the cradle installed outside such homes.

Project to help news pool

New Delhi, August 2, (Samachar): With the installation of the Asian telecom highway extending from Iran to Indonesia before 1977-78, a new vista of opportunity will open up before the non-aligned news agencies pool which is expected to be functional in not too distant future.

While the immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the 15 developing countries in the Asian region, the news agencies constituting the pool and operating in Africa and Latin America are also expected to get full advantage from it in their day-to-day work.

Retardation from radiation

New Delhi, July 20 (Samachar): High prevalence of severe mental retardation has been observed in Kerala. And doctors link it to the prevailing high background atomic radiation in the Kerala coast.

Studies by Dr. N. Kochupillai and colleagues of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences indicate that mental disorders among the people are the result of alterations of their chromosomes induced by years of exposure to the low-level atomic radiation

Green Bank Field Hockey Team of Ottawa sponsored by India Canada Association Charitable Trust and Outaouis Field Hockey Club won silver at the Maple leaf Tournament for junior boys in Toronto.
Standing: John Samuel, Partho Ghosh, Colin McKay, Michael Galaway, Charles Roberts, Vivian Chandler
Sitting: David Knox, Luke Fisher, Stewart Dean, David Marykam, Sandeep Chopra.
Front Row: Peter de Rosenold, Vikes Desai, Kenny Hranchuk.

University education while you work

(Canadian Scene) The off-campus Programme of Woodsworth College, University of Toronto, brings entry into university, a diploma or certificate, even an arts, commerce or science degree within reach of many more people. The university while you work, where you work concept allows the student to attend classes right after work or during the lunch hour at a nearby location.

Classroom space has been made available at Canada Life Assurance Company, 330 University Avenue, City Hall, Thomson Rogers, 390 Bay Street, Toronto-Dominion Bank Building, 1 King Street West, Queen's Park (MacDonald Block), Mount Sinai Hospital, York Memorial Collegiate Institute, 2690 Eglinton Avenue West.

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NEWCOMERS TO CANADA - The Pre-University Programme is of interest to recent newcomers to Canada who feel that their educational standing precludes university level studies. All that is required from the applicant is a good working knowledge of the English language. If you've been away from university for some time, or even if you haven't been there before, you can get extra assistance in the form of Mathematics and Writing Laboratories. A specially designed Programme of Preparation helps with reading effectiveness, writing improvement and study skills. September 3, 1976 is the final date to apply for the Off-Campus Pre-University courses for the Winter Session 1976-77.

Pakistani rehired

Sault Ste. Marie - A Pakistani professor who said Algoma University College had discriminated against him because of his nationality and had his charge upheld by an Ontario Human Rights inquiry has been reinstated as assistant professor of sociology.

Akram Rajput was offered the position of 1976-77 as recommended by the chairman of the royal commission inquiry Dr. Walter Tarnopolsky.

The college had been ordered to pay Dr. Rajput more than $10,000 in lost salary and relocation expenses. He taught last year at Nassau in the Bahamas.

College principal Dr. Donald Watkins said the findings of the human rights commission will not be appealed.

Dr. Rajput has applied for the position in the sociology department in 1975 and was refused. He charged that he was not hired because two other members of the department were from Pakistan.

(The Globe and Mail)

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Sadru Ladak
499-5493

Law and the poor

New Delhi, July (Samachar : The distance between law and the weaker sections of society is sought to be ridged to ensure more effective implementation of socio-economic measures.

In recent months, over a hundred Central Acts have been legislated touching on socio-economic aspects. Similar State laws run into hundreds. All of these deal with a host of vital issues like land reforms, distribution of land to the landless and abolition of bonded labour.

The Government has set up a committee on juridicare, with two Supreme Court Judges as its members, to consider legal aid and advice to the weaker sections in the context of the implementation of socio-economic measures.

Justice P.N. Bhagwati, chairman of the committe, and Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, its other member, have drawn up a program of visits to various States to study the snags in the legal system as also to help formulate a comprehensive legal service program in all the States on a uniform basis.

As Justice Bhagwati explained to a group of lawyers and judges during a visit earlier this month to Srinagar and Anatnag, "the law is for the first time coming out openly in the service of the weaker sections and it is their duty to see that the law is properly implemented and its benefits reach the common man."

Indian shirts popular

New Delhi, July 28 (Samachar): Americans seem to have taken a fancy to Indian shirts.

Demand for Indian cotton shirts has been growing in the United States.

Indian garment exporters sold Rs. 68 million ($9 million) worth of shirts to buyers in the U.S. during 1974-75 and about Rs 55 million ($7 million) during the first nine months of 1975-76.

The most popular kind are dress shirts, sport shirts, work shirts, undershirts and, of course, T-shirts.

Electronics at school

New Delhi, June 30 (Samachar): An expert advisory group has recommended teaching of electronics at school.

The group, which comprised experts from the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, the Indian Institute of Technology and the National Physical Laboratory, also suggested blending electronics curriculum with existing physics and work experience curricula.

The experts, who submitted their report to the National Council of Educational Research and Training recently, were for introduction of the subject in standard nine and ten as part of physics.

At the plus two stage a functional approach should be adopted, the group said.

Mr. Alva Clarke, secretary-General of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association, who accompanied the commonwealth team, said that SITE was an eye-opener in many ways.

The two-week visit was arranged by the Commonwealth secretariat through the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association with the support of the government of India.

Rao, Air India's Canadian manager

Air-India's North American head office in New York has announced the appointment of T.K. Rao to the newly created post of Manager, Canada. Mr. Raos appointment is in anticipation of Air-India's plans for the introduction of direct air services between Canada and India, subject to the successful conclusion of bilateral negotiations between the two Governments.

Mr. Rao will be based in Toronto and will direct the operations of the carrier's existing offices in Toronto and Vancouver.

Prior to his current appointment, he was Manager, Bangkok in charge of Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma from 1973. Since joining Air-India in 1956, he has served in various capacities in the carrier's Bombay headquarters, Perth and Sydney in Australia, and as Assistant Reservations Manager in New York.

Abu Dhabi loan

New Delhi, July 29 (Samachar) India will receive a loan of Rs 151 million ($20 million) from the Abu Dhabi Development Fund for the Hardwar-Rishikesh hydro-electric project.

An agreement to this effect was signed July 8 at Abu Dhabi by Economic Affairs secretary M.G. Kaul and Shaikh Suroor, Chief De Cabinet of President Shaikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nihayan and vice-chairman of the fune.

HUGE IRON DEPOSITS IN BIHAR

New Delhi, July 20 (Samachar) The Geological Survey of India has located huge reserves of iron ore around Chiria village of Manohargarh district in Bihar.

According to the Chairman of the GSI, the reserves in this region are believed to be the largest ore deposits in the country and perhaps among the largest in the world.

The newly-found reserves are estimated to contain 1,970 million tonnes of iron ore.

FICCI FOR FIXATION OF EX PORT LIMITS

New Delhi, July 27 (Samachar) Fixation of export limits generally at 25 per cent of industrial production has been proposed by the Federation of India chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)in a study on export and production perspectives for a five-year period ending 1980-81.

LOANS BY WORLD BANK GROUP

New Delhi, July 23 (Samachar) The World Bank group has extended credits to India totalling $894 million during its fiscal year ending June 30, the highest level of assistance so far by it.

Deaths

The eminent educationist and administrator, Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, died in Madras on July 17. Recipient of Padma Vibhushan, Dr. Mudaliar was a member of Rajya Sabha. He was a former member of Viceroy's Executive Council and led the Indian delegation to the San Francisco Conference for setting up the United Nations Organization in 1945. He had also been the Vice-Chancellor of Tranvancore University. He was Dewan of Mysore State from 1946 to 49.

"Lata Mangeshkar, the reputed playback singer of India, will be performing with her colleague Mukesh, who has also entertained thousands with his melodies, at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto on August 22, 1976. They are accompanied by ten Indian musicians. Details could be obtained at (416) 465-5000. The famous duo will also be performing at Montreal and Vancouver."

INDIA TO BUILD AIRPORT IN LIBYA

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): The International Airport Authority of India (IAAI) has got ARS 360 million contract for building an airport in Libya against competition from some of the advanced countries.

Tribals get new deal

LUCKNOW, July 27 (Samachar) More than 16,000 Tharu tribals in Uttar Pradesh are in for a new deal.

The State Government has launched a programme for their all-round progress with stress on development of agriculture, animal husbandry, small industries and education.

The Integrated Tribal Development Project will cost the Government exchequer Rs 1.93 crores (a little less than $3 million).

The Thaurs, who claim descendency from Ranas of Rajasthan, have been leading a secluded life in over 40 villages in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Nepal border.

Music and mental illness

New Delhi: July 30 (Samachar) A group of women dance to the lilt of music, some of them swinging through the complicated "garba" style.

The dancers are no rebellers, but inmates of the mental hospital at Thane near Bombay, dancing their way to health.

This hospital claims to have achieved a virtual breakthrough in the treatment of the mentally sick, particularly chronic cases, with the help of music therapy.

Music, according to hospital doctors, brings patients "out of their shells" and makes them more receptive to routine treatment.

Fifteen per cent rise in power production

New Delhi, July 29 (Samachar): With additional generation of nearly 2,500 MW of electricity in India, a marked improvement has been registered in supply of power to industrial and rural sectors resulting in increased agricultural and industrial production after the proclamation of emergency in June last year.

There has been a fifteen per cent increase in power generation by both thermal and hydro units. The total energy production by hydro, thermal and nuclear resources has increased from nearly 22,000 MW to about 25,000 MW.

Beet sugar produced for first time

SRI GANGANAGAR, July 27 (Samachar) Beetsugar has been produced for the first time in India by the state-owned Sri Ganganagar Sugar Mills in Rajasthan.

The mill has recorded an all-time production high this year with an output of 103,000 bags of sugar against a target of 100,000 bags.

According to a spokesman of the mill, 78,065 bags of sugar have been produced from 10,35,065 quintals of sugarcane while the remaining 24,935 bags were of beetsugar.

The mill, which had been sustaining losses in the past years, is expected to make a profit of Rs 20 lakhs over Rs 260,000.

Regional oil firms proposed

New Delhi, July 20 (Samachar): The Petroleum Ministry proposes to set up four regional companies to market oil products from refineries in their respective areas.

The proposal, which aims at rationalising the storage and distribution system and extending it to the interior areas, has been sent to the oil industry and will form basis of high-level discussions between the ministry and the industry representatives who meet next week to evolve a suitable pattern for the industry.

At present there are eight companies in the country engaged in refining and marketing oil products.

Drive against price rise

New Delhi, July 31 (Samachar): State Governments in India have been asked to take action against hoarders, profiteers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), Defence of India Rules (DIR) or the Essential Commodities Act as a counter measure to check the 'artificial' rise in foodgrain prices.

According to an official spokesman, the Central Government has already taken steps in the last few days to check the upward trend in prices of sugar and groundnut oil. The export of HPS (hand picked seed) groundnut was banned with immediate effect. In case of sugar, additional quota was released sometime bace to check the price rise.

In a letter to Chief Ministers, Union Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Jagjivan Ram has blamed the 'unscrupulous traders for the 'current excessive price rise.' It appears 'surprising and inexplicable' the price increase in the face of a bumber crop of foodgrains and ample stock of rice.

German wheat for CARE

New Delhi, July 8 (Samachar): West Germany will donate 7,000 tonnes of wheat to CARE India for use in CARE-supported food-for-work programmes in Tamil Nadu.

An agreement to this effect was signed in Delhi last week. The consignment is expected to arrive in about three months.

The donation, worth about Rs 1 Crore ($1.33 million) will be used to support labour-intensive activities on irrigation projects in the state.

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Kitch Kor

By

Now that you ha tikkah Kabob and

2 lbs. boneless la
1½ lbs. (about 25
½ cup oil
¼ cup lemon juic
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¾ tsp salt.
¼ tsp. of each bl
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½ cup ghee or bu
1 tsp. tabasco sau
8 skewers

In medium bow black pepper, gar inch cubes. Add m to 4 hours, prep Alternate 4 cube skewers. Brush th on a spite and gril 5 to 8 minutes or overcook or the s Meanwhile, hea with lemon wedg garnish with cori

3 medium raw gr
½ cup sugar or t
2½ cups cold mil
1½ cups water
Dash of salt

Roast the man several times unti Combine s is dissolved. Add from heat and str and chill. Add co serving. Serve in

New Yo

Effective Au Air-India's flight every Tuesday fro tional Airport, Ne p.m.(local time). Delhi on Thursd 1.10 a.m. (local ti will operate with one in London a Rome.

The total elapse New york and De eighteen hours minutes, inclusiv

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Toronto's ethni CHIN radio, shoul Canadian Radio Commission for frequency that w coverage area, John Munro said Mr. Munro Minister responsi turalism, said pointed in the C.R to deny the statio

CHIN's applicat in frequency wo towns such as Lo Barrie, Peterbor ston to its listeni Mr. Munro s which broadcasts

Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

Now that you have your barbecue out you might try my gourmet Tikkah Kabob and Mango Sherbat.

TIKKA KABOBS

2 lbs. boneless lamb, filet of beef or rib of beef
1½ lbs. (about 25) large uncooked shrimp, shelled and deveined
½ cup oil
¼ cup lemon juice, vinegar or dry sherry
1 tsp lemon juice , vinegar or dry sherry
1 tsp. dry mustard
½ tsp. ground cumin
¾ tsp salt.
¼ tsp. of each black pepper and garlic powder
6 drops yellow food color
½ cup ghee or butter
1 tsp. tabasco sauce
8 skewers

In medium bowl combine oil, lemon juice, mustard, cumin, salt, black pepper , garlic powder and food color. Cut the meat into a 1½ inch cubes. Add meat pieces and stir to coat. Cover and let stand 2 to 4 hours. prepare a hot charcoal fire or preheat the broiler. Alternate 4 cubes of meat and 4 raw shrimp on each of eight skewers. Brush the marinade mixture on the skewered foods. Place on a spite and grill over hot charcoal or under broiler. Grill for about 5 to 8 minutes or until cooked through and still moist inside. Do not overcook or the shrimp will become dry.

Meanwhile, heat ghee or butter and add tabasco. Serve kabob hot with lemon wedges. Pour a little tabasco mixture over kabobs and garnish with coriander leaves if desired.

MANGO SHERBAT

3 medium raw green mangoes (available at specialty food shop)
½ cup sugar or to taste
2½ cups cold milk
1½ cups water
Dash of salt

Roast the mangoes over hot coals or in the 375 F. oven. Turn several times until very soft. Peel and squeeze out the pulp.

Combine sugar and water and boil over high heat until sugar is dissolved. Add mango puree and cook for 1 minute more. Remove from heat and strain through sieve. Pour the mixture into a glass jar and chill. Add cold milk and salt. Mix well. Chill again before serving. Serve in a tall chilled glass. Delicious!

Sant Nirankari Mission

By Manjula Parakat

Numerous religions have sprouted and flourished in India's tolerant soil. Some have died a natural death in the land of its birth, but taken deep roots elsewhere. Others have continued to co-exist peacefully with Hinduism, and yet others have managed to survive despite religious riots and communal hatred. Tracing the course of India's religious history, one encounters Vedic Hinduism, Hinduism, Buddhaism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism and a few others including Emperor Akbar's Din-i-Illahi which embodied the good aspects from all religions. During the period of the great Indian National Movement, various societies and missions began to crop up, mostly semi-social, semi-political in nature though mildly tinted with religious hues. One such Mission was the Sant Nirankari Mission which had its humble origins in the early 1900s in Peshawar.

"Nirankari" means formless. This Mission believes that since all forms perish and God is imperishable, that God has no form or shape. Hence they have no ideals, no rituals or lavish ceremonies. In fact one can hardly consider this Mission a religious one since it has no specific religion. Their members are known as "Sat Sang" or Commune with Eternal Truth. As their Head, Babji Gurbachan Singh explained, theirs is a Brotherhood that exists to bind people of all religious faiths together into one whole. It is reassuring to the staunchly religious to note that one can adhere to ones own religion and practise it whilst belonging to this Mission.

The Mission is based on principles of true of religiousness, realization of the Self and knowledge and realization of the existence of God, all achieved through universal tolerance and love. These do seem rather lofty and idealistic principles in today's complicated world, but it is a movement that is gathering momentum and the numbers who who have joined this Mission are ever on the increase. The Mission has centres in all six continents in various major cities.

In Toronto, the members meet every Sunday to sing kirtans and bhajans in praise of the Almighty. There are recitations from the Granth Sahib, Bhagavad Gita, Koran and Bible, all based on the needs of the congregation. Babaji, their Head, resides in India and undertakes a world tour annually, giving lectures, interpreting quotations from the Holy Scriptures, helping people realize themselves and God and thereby perfect their faith in their own religions and in his own words "Using religion as a Binding Force and not as a Dividing Wall between men." Donations are used for building free hospitals, degree colleges, schools and for other community social services.

The Babaji was accompanied by his wife known as Rajmata, who is primarily a simple housewife who assists Babaji in his missionary work.

After the congregation dispersed and I emerged into the warm Toronto sunshine, I could not help wondering whether the day would dawn when all humanity would stand united. Would the relatively few believers succeed in instilling these noble sentiments into the couldn't-care-less majority? The idealist in me believes that this is possible with time, but as a pragmatist I tend to be pessimistic. Meanwhile, life around us moves on and one and on. . . .

Attari to be new gateway to India

Attari (Amritsar), July 8 (Samachar): This small, somnolent township of seven thousand, about two km from the Indo-Pakistan border, is all set to become a new gateway to India from later this month when the rail link between the two countries is restored after a gap of eleven year.

The Attari railway station is almost ready to handle passengers of the Amritsar-Lahore, express with its platform widened passengers' shed extended and installation of various facilities including health, immigration and customs counters as also a new canteen, basic dispensary, drinking water taps and foreign currency exchange counter.

A visiting Samachar correspondent for Chandigarh was informed by the station master of Attari, Mr. J.M. Mahajan, that only a 36 feet section, which would link the railway lines of the two countries, remained to be laid. But this could be accomplished within half an hour, once the go-ahead was received.

Mr. Mahajan said a new Nell's token instrument had been installed at Attari. The Indian Railways would also set up a similar instrument at Jallo railway station, seven km from the border on the Pakistani side, with the link-up of the instruments, the guidance of the express train would become easier and surer. The Indian Railways would also be responsible for the maintence of the instrument on the Pakistani side.

Meanwhile, like in India, the agreement on restoration of rail link appears to have been welcomed on the other side of the border, too.

According to Pakistani travellers crossing over to India at the Wagah international border, the agreement has been approvingly mentioned in the Pakistani news media. A Pakistani family coming to meet relations in India two days ago said the youngsters in Pakistan were as keen on visiting India as their elders. They'd now have all the time to see Taj Mahal and Bombay they so much heard about.

New York to New Delhi in 19 hrs

Effective August 3, 1976, Air-India's flight 104 departing every Tuesday from JFK International Airport, New York at 8.45 p.m.(local time), will arrive in Delhi on Thursday morning at 1.10 a.m. (local time.) Flight 104 will operate with only two stops, one in London and the other in Rome.

The total elapsed time between New york and Delhi will now be eighteen hours and fifty five minutes, inclusive of stopover time at London and Rome, as against the current scheduled time for most flights of approximately twenty four hours.

With the recent increase in tourist and business traffic between the USA and India, and the success of its New York-London-Bombay service on Saturdays, the airline hopes that with the reduction of total flight time, it will attract a greater share of this growing segment of the market.

Munro to help ethnic station

Toronto's ethnic radio station, CHIN radio, should reapply to the Canadian Radio and Television Commission for a change in frequency that would extend its coverage area, the Honourable John Munro said.

Mr. Munro, the Federal Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, said he was disappointed in the C.R.T.C.'s decision to deny the station's application.

CHIN's application for a change in frequency would have added towns such as London, Kitchener, Barrie, Peterborough and Kingston to its listening area.

Mr. Munro said CHIN Radio which broadcasts in 34 different languages and specializes in programming for ethnocultural communities provides a valued and much needed service for a significant segment of the Toronto area population.

ATTENTION OTTAWA RESIDENTS

Your help is solicited in billeting out of town visitors to the forthcoming conference "Toward a National Voice", to be held at the University of Ottawa on August 27,28 and 29. If you have a spare bed and could accommodate a visitor, please call 733-3032.

Coming events

Toronto

BHARATHI KALA MANRAM

A Picnic is planned on August 21, '76 at 11.30 a.m. at Kelso Recreation Area, picnic spot # five. All are welcome to attend.

GUJARAT SOCIETY OF TORONTO

Janmashtami will be celebrated at 7:00 p.m. on August 21, '76 at Hindu Prarthana Samaj Temple, 62 Fern Avenue, Toronto. For more details call 499-0090.

INDIA CANADA ASSOCIATION

India Canada Association in cooperation with various Indian organizations of Toronto and under the distinguished patronage of Her Honour Pauline M. McGibbon, the Lt. Governor of Ontario, is celebrating the 29th Anniversary of India's Independance Day, on August 14, '76, at Keiller McKay Collegiate Institute, Weston.

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MATRIMONIALS

Well established, U.K. and U.S.A. trained, handsome, bachelor, Indian Physician in U.S.A. Seeks correspondence from professional, accomplished girls, age below 30 years, height above 5' 5" fair, slim, beautiful, smart and western educated preferred. Full details first instance with recent returnable photo a must. Box 1087, The Canadian India Times.

An attractive, vivacious, outgoing 23 year old secretary seeks a suitable Jat Sikh young man, well educated (not over 30 years) either established or in his senior year at university. Box 1109, The Canadian India Times.

Confidential correspondence invited from a suitable Vaishnava Brahmin boy for a Vaishnava Brahmin girl,32 from South India. The girl is presently working in India as a lecturer in a Women's college.Her sister and brother-in-law settled in Toronto. Reply Box 1110, The Canadian India Times.

Looking for a suitable match for young, beautiful, working girl, slim,Punjabi Ramgarhia boy apply with photo.Box-1111 The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match wanted for fair, attractive, Aggerwal girl, presently in India, 22 masters in business Economics (Delhi University).Sister and brother-in-law well settled in Montreal. Write to Gupta, 6010 Parent St., Brossard, Que.

Match for a pretty, tall, slim, educated Hindu girl, 2 brothers settled in Canada. Details to Canadian India Times Box 1098.

Iyer parents residing in U.S.A. invite correspondence for a suitable match for their daughter, 21, tall, pretty, U.S. college graduate, currently studying for M.S. Box 1099, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence is invited from Arora Sikh bachelors for 24 years old, M.A. English, 5'4" tall, fair complexion, Punjabi girl presently in India. Brother well settled in Canada. Only Gursikh candidates please correspond with full particulars. Box 1100, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a 22 year old, beautiful, Punjabi speaking Hindu girl, brought up and educated in England. Presently working in Canada. Box 1101, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for an educated Ramgarhia Sikh boy, 30, tall 5' 11", handsome. Box 1102, The Canadian India Times.

Nice match wanted for Jat Sikh gentleman 26 years, 5' 8", BSC Diploma Programming 4th level Ria. Please call Jaswant Singh 463-9012.

Wanted a suitable match for a Hindu girl, 23, M.A. in Economics and diploma in foreign languages from Delhi University. Two brothers and one sister settled in Toronto, one brother in U.S.A. Write details to Canadian India times Box 1103.

Indian Businessman well settled in Toronto, 34 years, looking for a suitable bride. Caste no bar. Write details to Canadian India Times box 1104.

Wanted a beautiful, intelligent, educated, broad minded, tall and slim girl for a Jat Sikh boy, 27, 5' 10" B. Sc. (India). Well settled, steam engineer in western Canada. No bars. Please write giving complete particulars to Box 1105, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited with returnable photograph from good looking Kerla Nair girls (30-35) settled in Canada or U.S.A. for a Nair, Canadian immigrant well-qualified for remarriage. Apply with full details to box 1106 The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from good looking Christian girls (Medical profession preferred) for a M.B.B.S. doctor, 30, working in India. Brother, sister wellsettled in Canada. Supply details with photograph to box 1107, The Canadian India Times.

Sindhi matches for girl, 30, B.Sc., Lab. Technician and her brother, 28, M.E., registered P. Eng. Box 53, Stn. "S", Toronto.

26 years old, 5' 7½", MBBS, Hindu gentleman, looking for a suitable match. Presently visiting Canada. Early marriage. Caste no bar. Please send photo, if possible. Please reply to V. Kumar 340 Lakeshore Dr. Apt 409, North Bay, Ontario Phone (705) 479-9839.

Match for Jat-Sikh girl, 24, really beautiful, charming, and educated. Please write P.O. Box 2782, Station B, Duke St., Kitchener, Ontario.

Match for Jat Sikh Gentleman 26, 5' 8", B. Sc., Diploma Programming, now in 4th year of Accounting. Girls settled in Canada or U.S.A. write J. Singh, 41 Robbins Ave, Toronto.

Wanted a Kayastha boy settled or professionally qualified for a girl of 22 B. Sc. Canadian immigrant, father international civil servant, and brother settled as engineer in Canada. Write full details and send latest photograph, Box 1107 The Canadian India Times.

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LIGHT MOVING 236-1049 OTTAWA

Lata in Toronto

Lata Mangeshkar is to sing on August 22 at O'KEEF Centre, Toronto with Mukesh and other musicians. They will also appear in Montreal and Vancouver. For details (416) 465-5000.

Vancouver newsletter

BY Gope Shewa

INDIAN PROGRAM ON VANCOUVER T.V.

After several months' efforts, Indian programs are now regularly appearing on Vancouver T.V. (channel 10). On every Thursday, the program AAP-KI-MEHFAL will be shown from 9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Initially half an hour is alloted to the Indian Community. But gradually the program will be of one hour's duration. Greater Vancouver which has a population of 40,000 Indians, the need of T.V. program was very essential and urgent. The local talented groups, Nizar and Party (Light Indian Music), Natraj Dance School (Indian Classical Dances) and Jhankar (Radio Program) have joined together to present a unified program of Indian Culture. The Unity of the local artists' groups has delighted the Indian Community of Vancouver. The United efforts of Mr. Nizar, Miss Nimmi Bali and Sushma Sardhana has at last brought the Indian Community to forefront of the Canadian cultural life.

HINDU PARISHAD GETS A NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Annual General Body meeting of Hindu Parishad which was held in Hindu Temple, Burnaby (B.C.) elected a new Board for 1975-76. Dr. Khanna Shadilal was elected President and Khubchand Samtani was elected General Secretary. Hari Varshney and Sukh Khosla were elected Treasurer and Public Relation Officer respectively. Miss Kamlesh Bali along with Dr. Goel and Sudesh Kalia will look after Cultural activities. Natvarlal Thakore and Raj Kapahi were elected Vice Presidents. Mahesh Swali, Mr. Girdharlal and Mr. Saigal were respectively elected Jt. Secretary, Jt. Treasurer and Bulletin Editor.

NAMDHARI SECT'S GURU VISITING VANCOUVER

His holiness Sant Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji, the head of Namdhari Sikhs will visit Vancouver from 29th July to 2nd August. He will deliver discourses in Hindu Temple from 7.00 p.m. to 9 p.m. There is langer (priti Bhojan) all the five days of his visit.

SHRI ISHWARDASJI BALANI IN VANCOUVER

Shri Ishwardas Balani of Guru Nanak Mission, Calcutta is in Canada for about six months. His Satsang is attracting huge crowds everywhere. Surprisingly enough many Canadians have attended his Satsang and have become his followers. Before leaving for the interior of British Columbia, he held a farewell Satsang in Gope Shewa's residence where a huge gathering bade him temporary farewell. Many were in tears. Shri Ishwardasji is touring along with Miss Deva Samtani and Miss Rani Daryanani. They will be back in Vancouver in November to celebrate Guru Nanak's Birthday in Hindu Temple which is planned to be celebrated on a grand scale.

DIWALI CELEBRATION

As usual, Hindu Parishad has gone ahead with all the preparation to celebrate Diwali on grand scale. A grand program is planned to be held in Queen Elizabeth Theatre which accomodates about 3000 persons. Besides cultural program, Diwali Bazaar and Laxmi Pooja in the temple will be held one or two weeks before the grand celebrations. Last year, Diwali Princess Crown went to a muslim girl from Pakistan. This year, many Hindu, Muslim and Canadian girls are expected to run for the competition. Miss Kamlesh Bali from Nairobi (Kenya) will organise the fashion show and Diwali princess competition.

Help for ethnic groups

THE CARLING COMMUNITY ARTS FOUNDATION helps ethnic groups with such activities as buying costumes and musical instruments, and organizing festivals. Among those serving on the Board of Trustees are Mrs. Isa Scotti, judge of the Citizenship Court, Toronto; Janina Kaknevicius, publisher of Toronto's Lithuanian newspaper, Tevishes Ziburiai, and Elva Juba, active in Winnipeg's cultural projects.

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